

# **EXHIBIT 33**

**McKESSON**

# Controlled Substance Monitoring

## Discount Drug Mart

*September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017*

**Nate Hartle**

*Sr. Director – Regulatory Affairs*



**BUSINESS  
CARE  
CONNECTIVITY**

# Agenda



## Scope of Problem

Industry Updates

Regulatory Responsibilities

McKesson's CSMP

Discount Drug Mart Program Overview

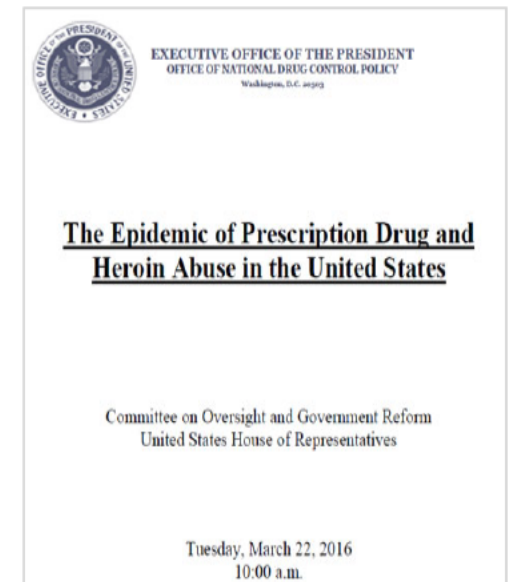
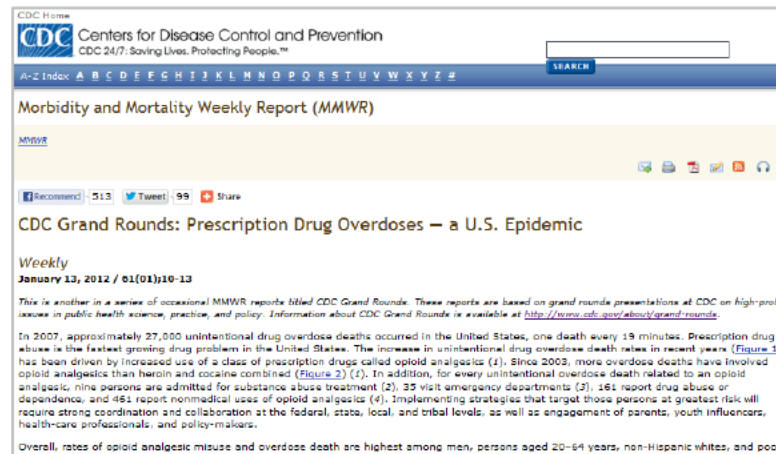
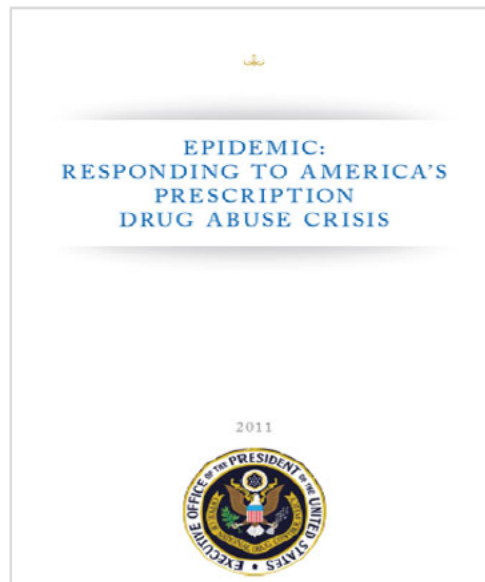
Q & A | Open Discussion

## Scope of the Problem | Epidemic

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***“The drug problems of past decades pale when compared to the current opioid epidemic which has killed 165,000 Americans from 2000 to 2014.”***







Source: National Safety Council. *Prescription Nation 2016: Addressing America's Drug Epidemic*. Retrieved November 7, 2016, from National Safety Council: <http://www.nsc.org/RxDrugOverdoseDocuments/Prescription-Nation-2016-American-Drug-Epidemic.pdf>



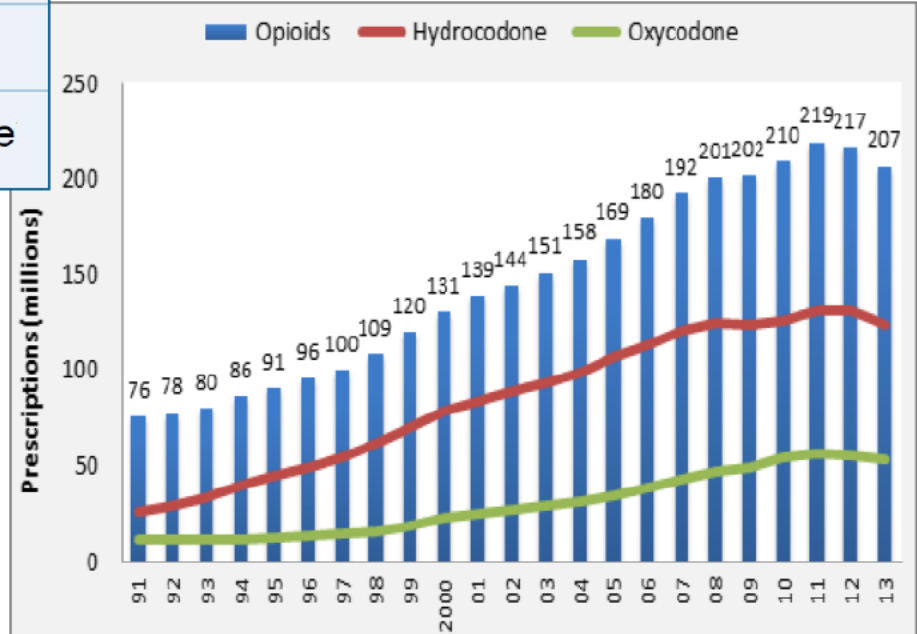
# Scope of the Problem | Opioid Prescribing & Abuse

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## On an average day in the U.S.:

-  More than **650,000 opioid prescriptions** dispensed
-  **3,900 people** initiate nonmedical use of prescription opioids
-  **580 people** initiate heroin use
-  **78 people** die from an opioid-related overdose

Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed by Retail Pharmacies, 1991 – 2013

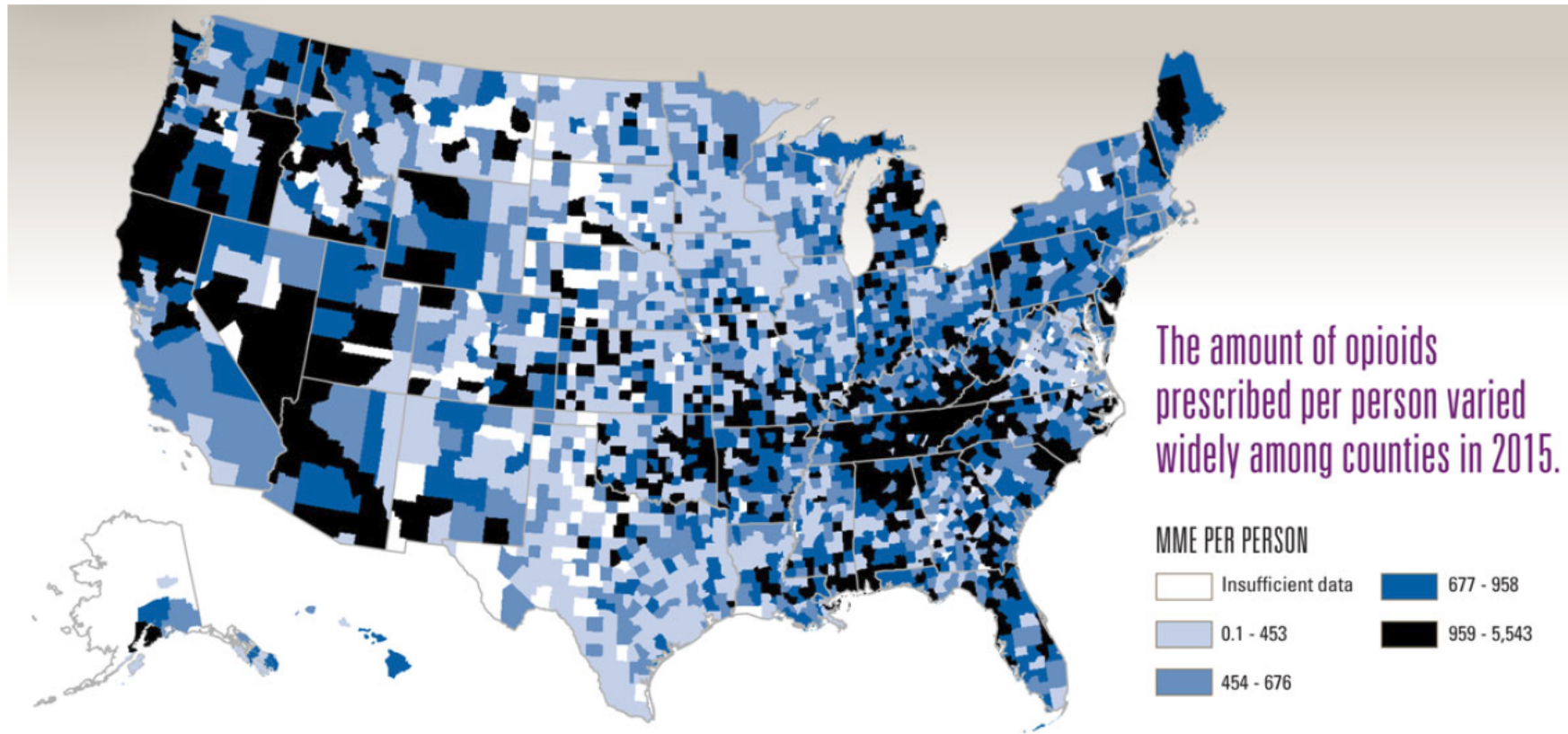


Source 1: Department of Health & Human Services. *The Opioid Epidemic: By the Numbers*. Retrieved November 7, 2016, from Department of Health & Human Services: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>

Source 2: NIH: National Institute on Drug Abuse. *Prescription Opioid & Heroin Abuse*. Retrieved November 14, 2016, from NIH: National Institute on Drug Abuse: <https://www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/legislative-activities/testimony-to-congress/2015/prescription-opioid-heroin-abuse>

## Scope of the Problem | Opioid Prescribing & Abuse

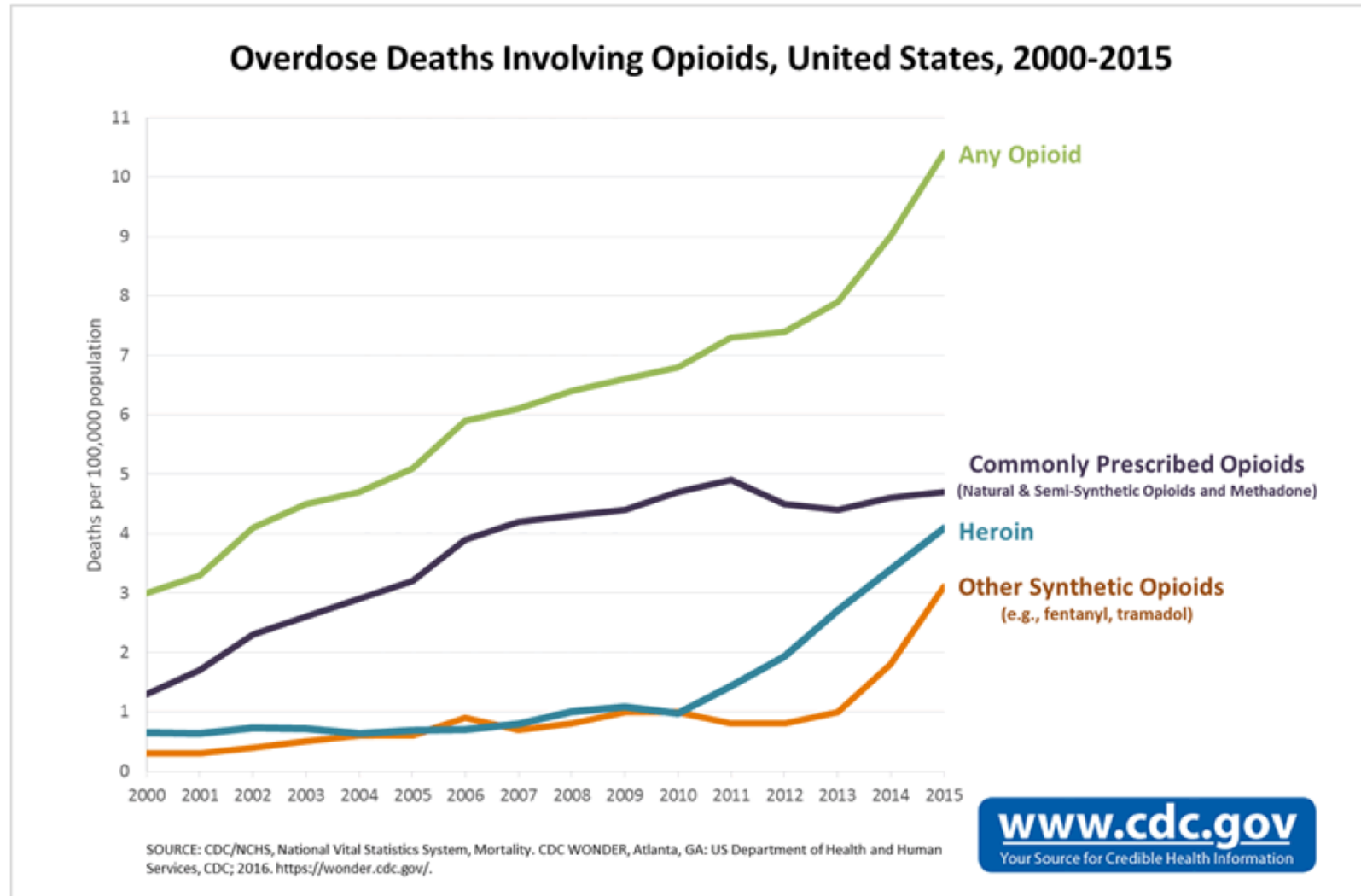
McKESSEN



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vital Signs July 2017. *Opioid Prescribing – Where you live matters*. Retrieved August 22, 2017 from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2017-07-vitalsigns.pdf>

## Scope of the Problem | Overdose Death Statistics

McKESSON

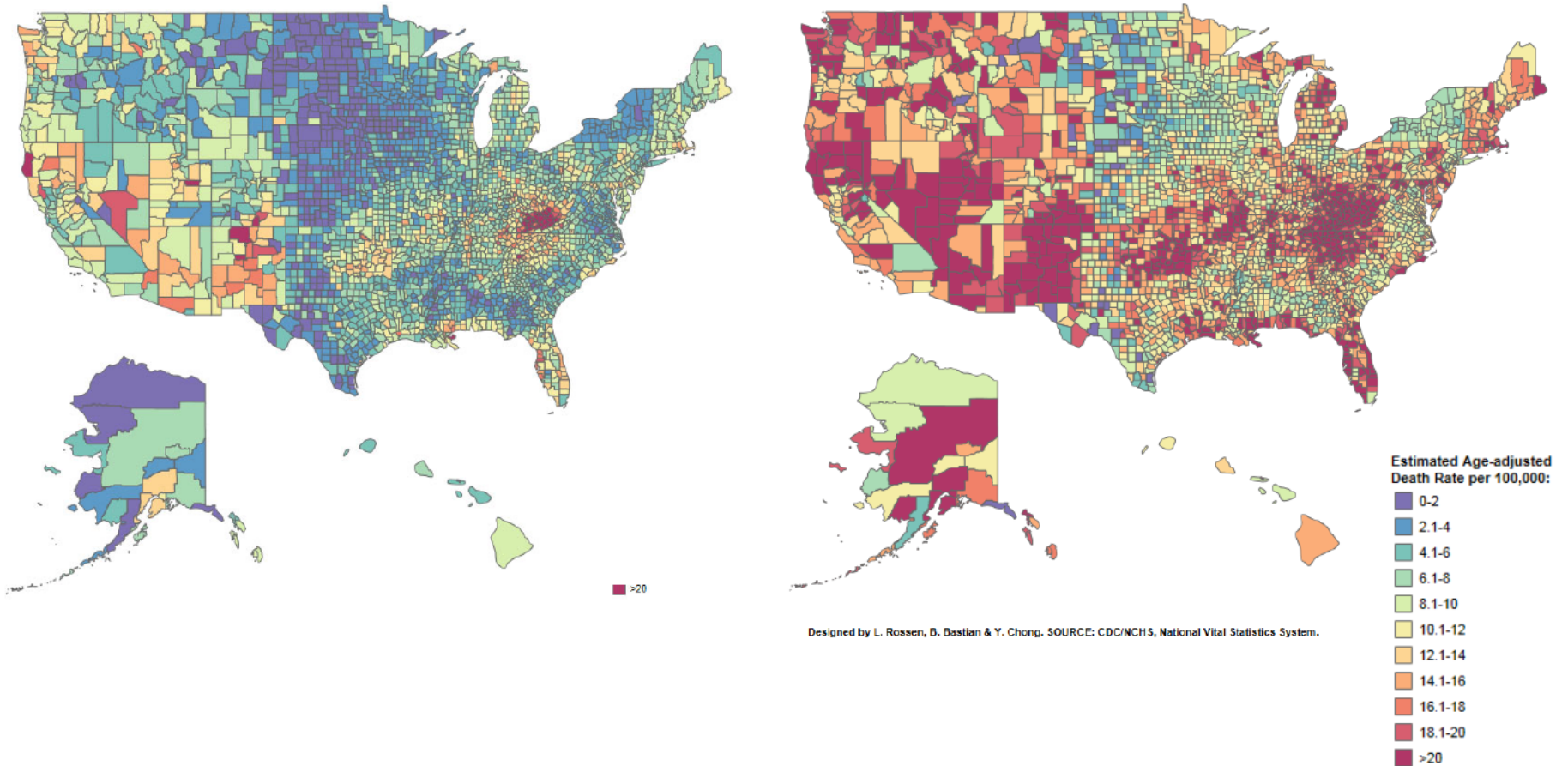


## Scope of the Problem | Overdose Death Statistics

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2004

2014

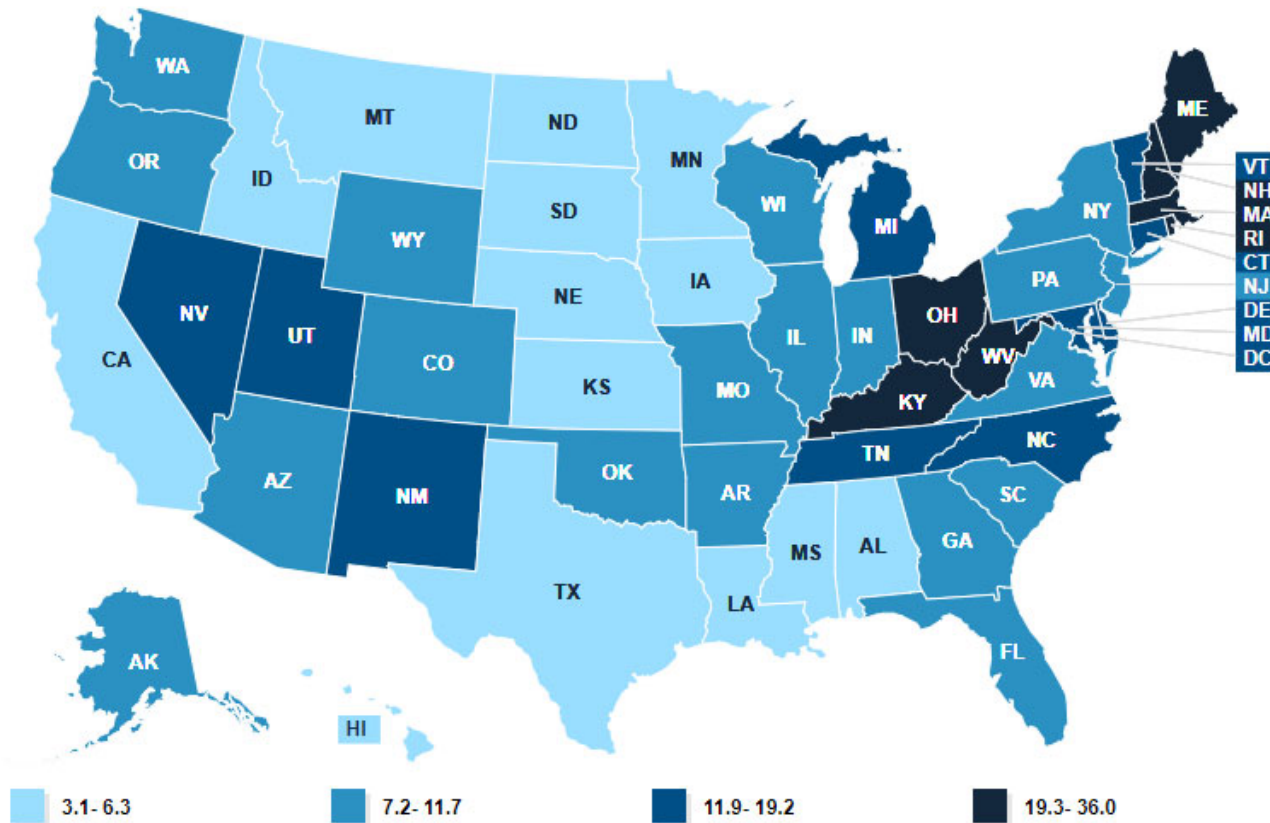


Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NCHS Data Visualization Gallery. *Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999–2014*. Retrieved November 14, 2016, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <https://blogs.cdc.gov/nchs-data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/>



## Scope of the Problem | Overdose Death Statistics (2015) **McKESSON**

### Opioid Overdose Death Rates and All Drug Overdose Death Rates per 100,000 Population (Age-Adjusted)

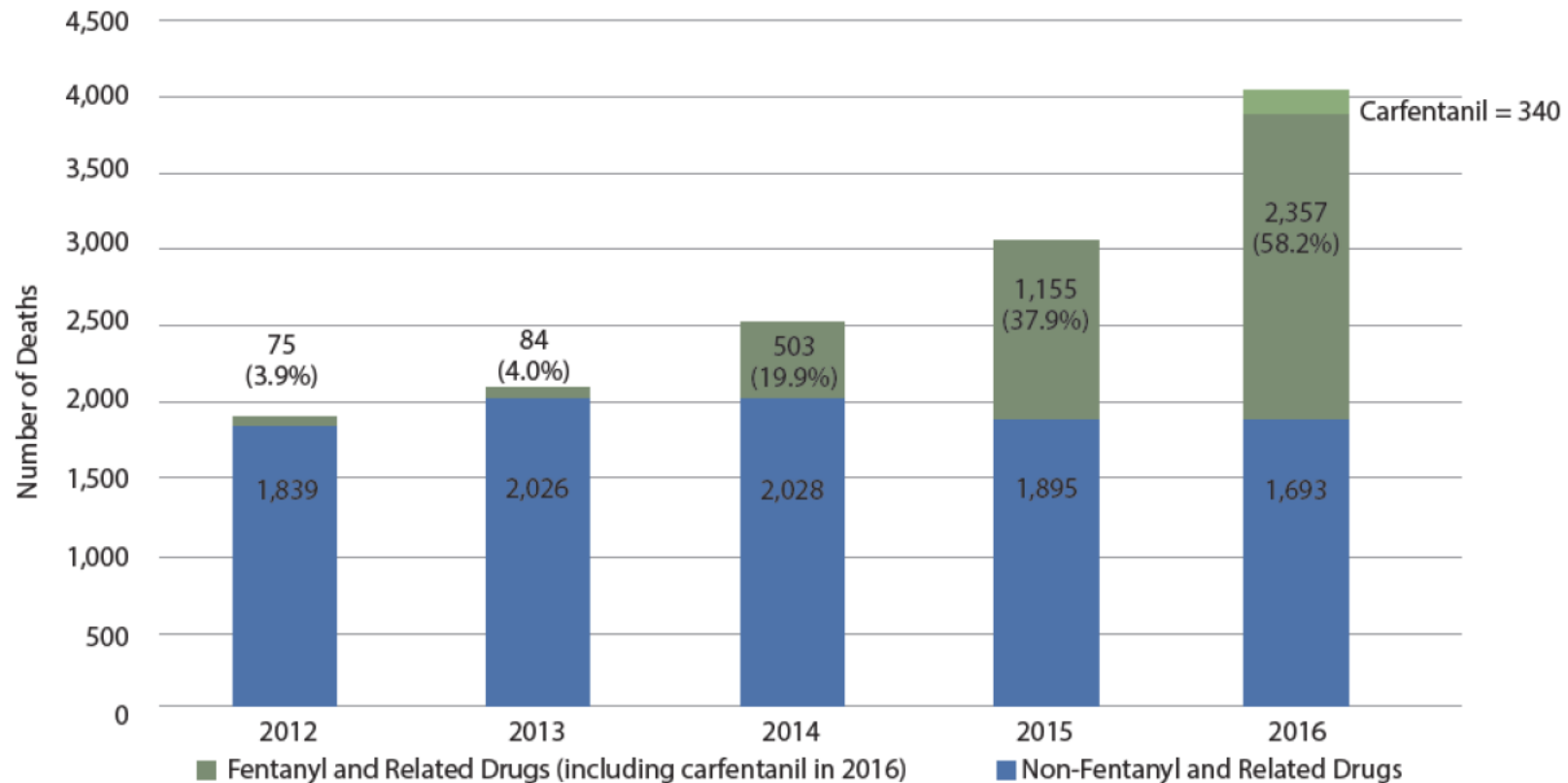


Source: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2015 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2016. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2015, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at <http://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-death-rates> on August 23, 2017.

## Ohio | 2016 Data

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Figure 1. Number of Fentanyl and Related Drug Deaths and Percentage of Unintentional Overdose Deaths, by Year, Ohio, 2012-2016



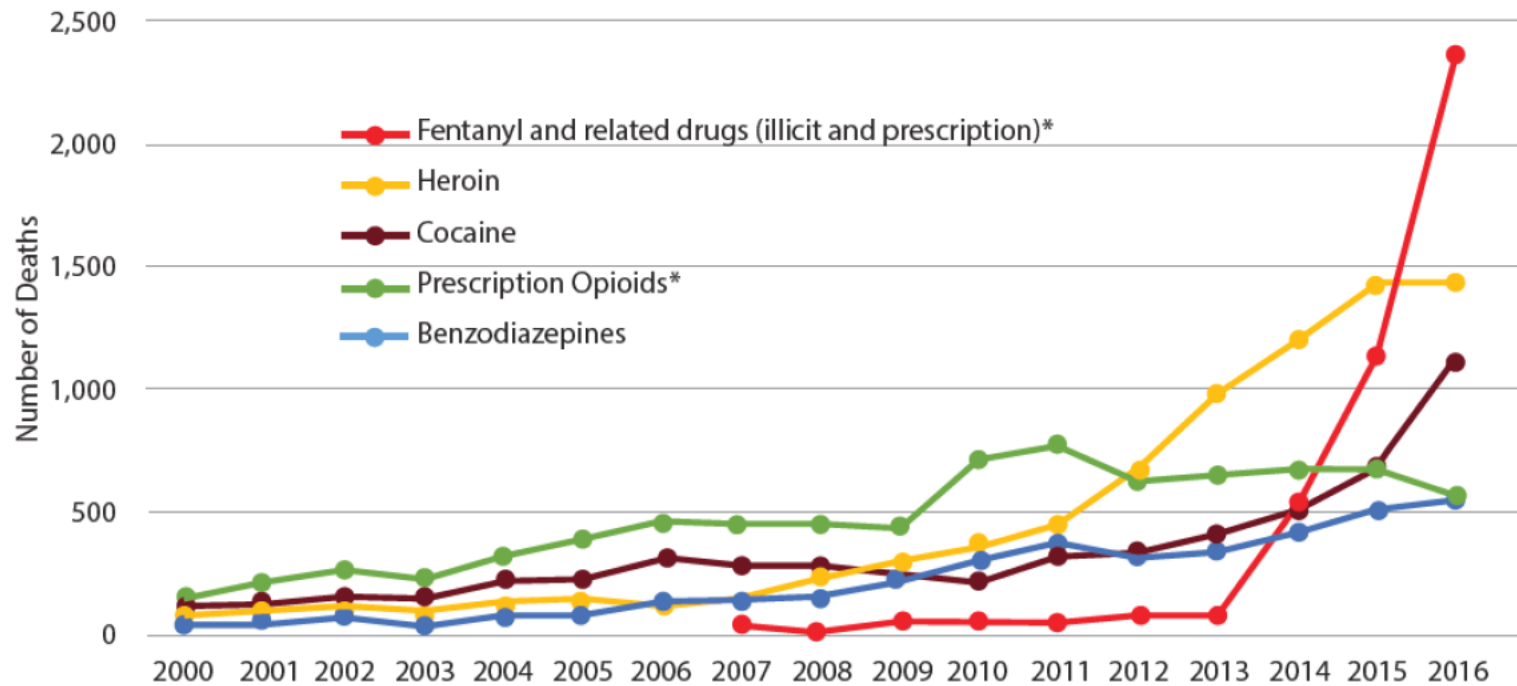
Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program.  
Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44).

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Drug Overdose Data and Publications. Retrieved September 29, 2017, from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2016-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en> Department of Health & Human Services: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>

## Ohio | 2016 Data

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Figure 7. Number of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Selected Drugs, by Year, Ohio, 2000-2016

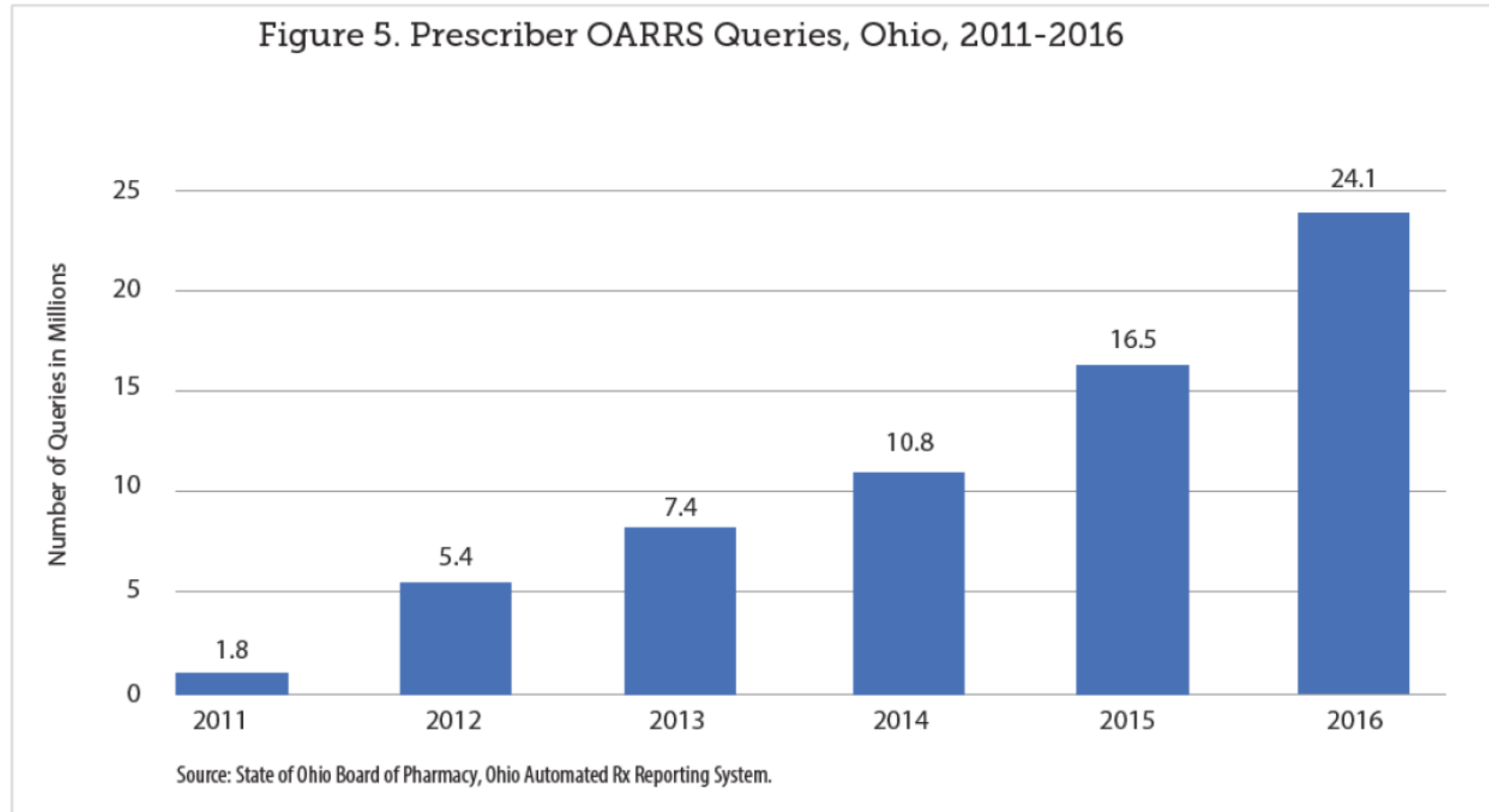


Source: Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics; analysis conducted by ODH Violence and Injury Prevention Program. Multiple drugs are usually involved in overdose deaths. Individual deaths may be reported in more than one category. Includes Ohio residents who died due to unintentional drug poisoning (underlying cause of death ICD-10 codes X40-X44). \* Excludes deaths involving fentanyl and related drugs.

Source: Ohio Department of Health. Drug Overdose Data and Publications. Retrieved September 29, 2017, from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2016-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en> Department of Health & Human Services: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>

## Ohio | 2016 Data

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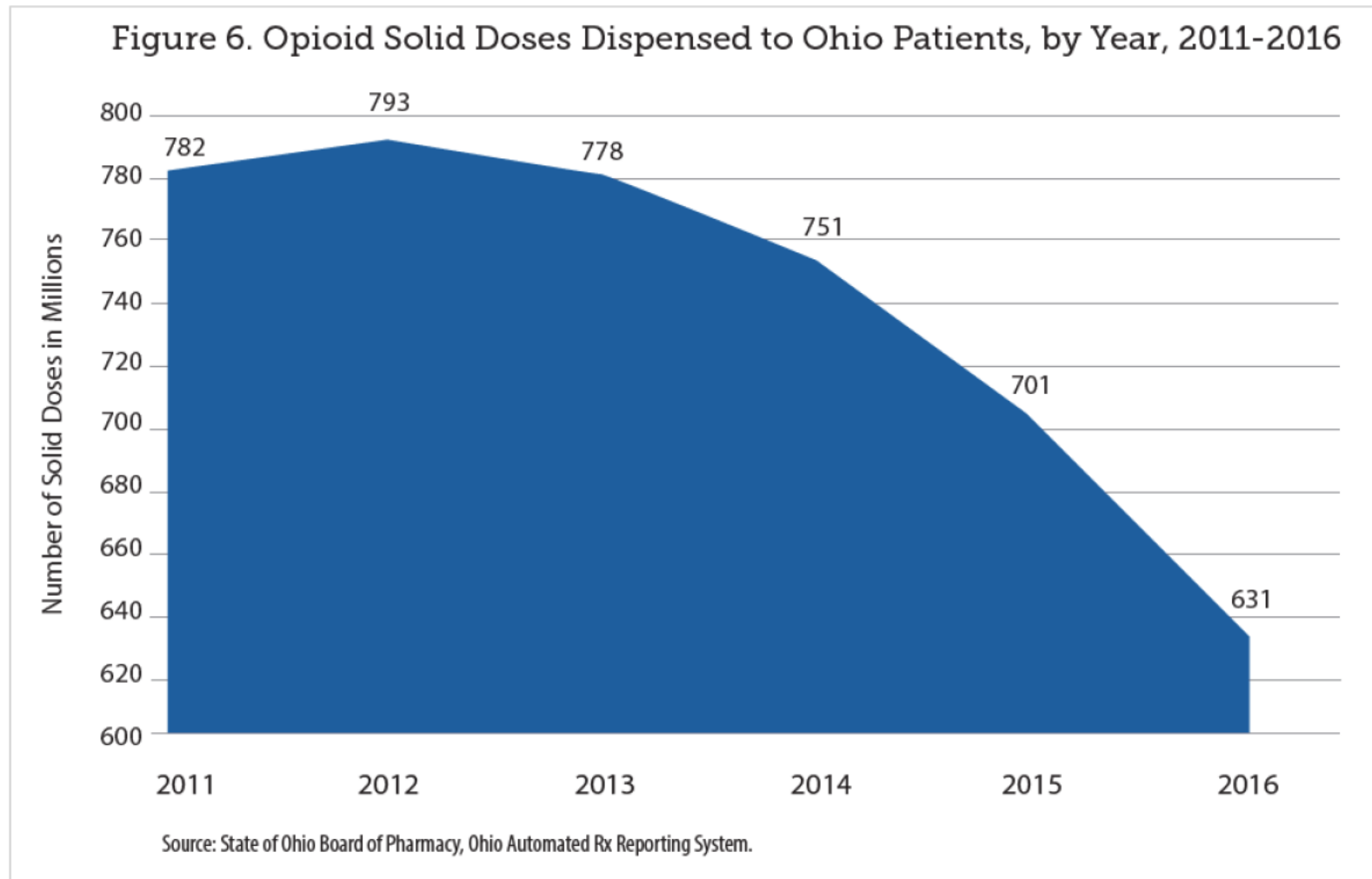


Source: Ohio Department of Health. Drug Overdose Data and Publications. Retrieved September 29, 2017, from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2016-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en> Department of Health & Human Services: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>



## Ohio | 2016 Data

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Source: Ohio Department of Health. Drug Overdose Data and Publications. Retrieved September 29, 2017, from <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/-/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health/injury-prevention/2016-Ohio-Drug-Overdose-Report-FINAL.pdf?la=en> Department of Health & Human Services: <http://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Factsheet-opioids-061516.pdf>

# Agenda



Scope of Problem

**Industry Updates**

Regulatory Responsibilities

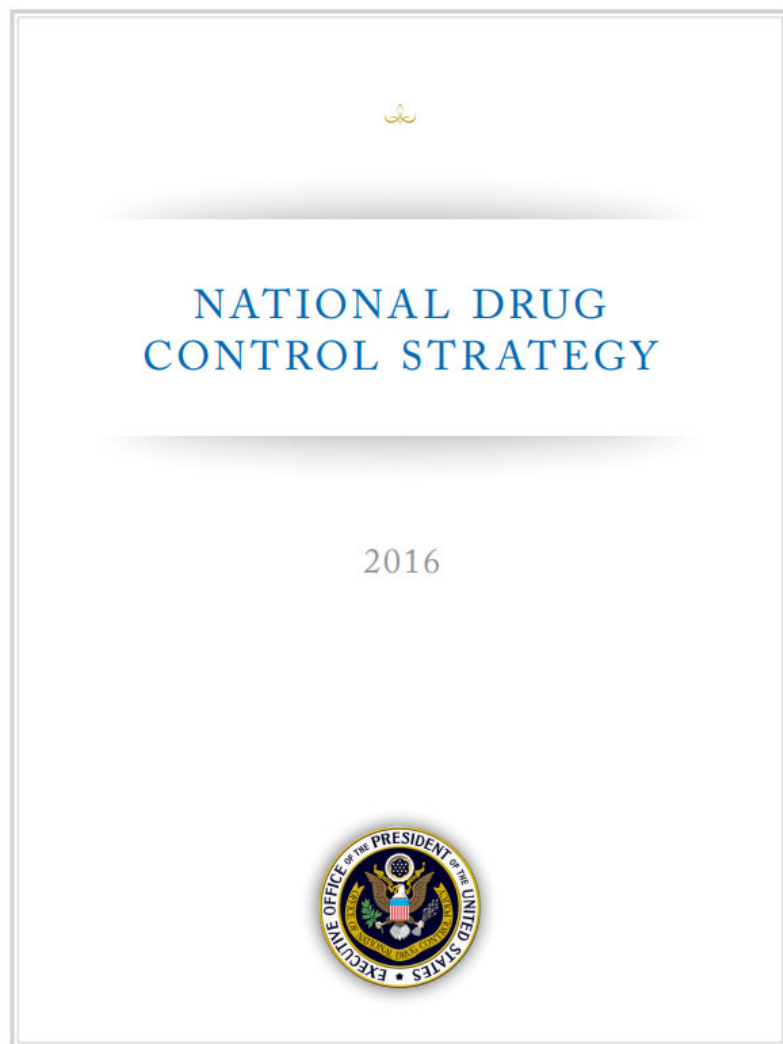
McKesson's CSMP

Discount Drug Mart Program Overview

Q & A | Open Discussion

## Industry Updates | National Drug Control Strategy

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**Policy Focus:** Preventing and Addressing  
**Prescription Drug** Misuse and **Heroin** Use

### Four Pillars:

1. Education
2. Monitoring
3. Disposal
4. Enforcement

Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy. *2015 National Drug Control Strategy*. Retrieved February 10, 2016, from Office of National Drug Control Policy: [https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/2015\\_national\\_drug\\_control\\_strategy\\_0.pdf](https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/2015_national_drug_control_strategy_0.pdf)

# Industry Updates | DEA 360 Strategy

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## DEA 360 Strategy

*Working Together to Break the Cycle of Drug Trafficking, Drug Violence, and Drug Abuse*

**What is DEA 360?**  
A comprehensive approach tackling the cycle of violence and addiction generated by the link between drug cartels, violent gangs, and the rising problem of prescription opioid and heroin abuse in U.S. cities. DEA 360 involves:

- Coordinated **Law Enforcement** operations targeting all levels of drug trafficking organizations and violent gangs supplying drugs to our neighborhoods
- Engaging drug manufacturers, wholesalers, practitioners, and pharmacists through **Diversion Control** to increase awareness of the opioid epidemic and encourage responsible prescribing practices, and use of opioid painkillers throughout the medical community
- Community Outreach** and partnership with local organizations following enforcement operations, equipping and empowering communities to fight the opioid epidemic

**National Partners with Local Reach:**

- U.S. Attorney's Office - Pittsburgh
- Boys & Girls Clubs of America
- Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America
- DEA Educational Foundation
- DOJ - Violence Reduction Network
- The Elks Club
- HHS - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
- White House Office of National Drug Control Policy
- Partnership for Drug-Free Kids

**Goals:**

- Stopping the deadly cycle of heroin and opioid pill abuse by eliminating drug trafficking organizations and gangs fueling violence on the streets and cycles of addiction in our communities
- Partnering with the medical community and others to raise awareness of the dangers of prescription opioid misuse and the link to heroin
- Strengthening community organizations best positioned to provide long-term help and support for building drug-free communities

*For more information: Contact DEA Public Affairs at (202) 307-7977*



## Strategy for **prescription opioid** and **heroin** abuse:

- ✓ **Enforcement:** A commitment to stopping violence associated with drug trafficking
- ✓ **Diversion:** Enlisting DEA's registrant population in the fight against opioid abuse
- ✓ **Community:** Leaving something lasting and positive in the communities DEA serves

*Pilot in West Memphis, AR, St. Louis, MO, Pittsburgh, PA, Milwaukee, WI*

Source: Statement of Louis J. Milione, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, DEA before the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, for a Hearing entitled "Attacking America's Epidemic Of Heroin And Prescription Drug Abuse" presented January 27, 2016. <http://www.dea.gov/divisions/hq/2015/hq111015-DEA%20360%20Strategy%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>, Accessed February 10, 2016.

# Industry Updates | Today's Heroin Epidemic

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JULY 2015

**Vital**<sup>CDC</sup>signs™

## Today's Heroin Epidemic


### More people at risk, multiple drugs abused

Heroin use has increased across the US among men and women, most age groups, and all income levels. Some of the greatest increases occurred in demographic groups with historically low rates of heroin use: women, the privately insured, and people with higher incomes. Not only are people using heroin, they are also abusing multiple other substances, especially cocaine and prescription opioid painkillers. As heroin use has increased, so have heroin-related overdose deaths. Between 2002 and 2013, the rate of heroin-related overdose deaths nearly quadrupled, and more than 8,200 people died in 2013. States play a central role in prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts for this growing epidemic.

**States can:**

- Address the strongest risk factor for heroin addiction: addiction to prescription opioid painkillers.
- Increase access to substance abuse treatment services, including Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT), for opioid addiction.
- Expand access to and training for administering naloxone to reduce opioid overdose deaths.
- Ensure that people have access to integrated prevention services, including access to sterile injection equipment from a reliable source, as allowed by local policy.
- Help local jurisdictions to put these effective practices to work in communities where drug addiction is common.

Want to learn more? [www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/heroin](http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/heroin)

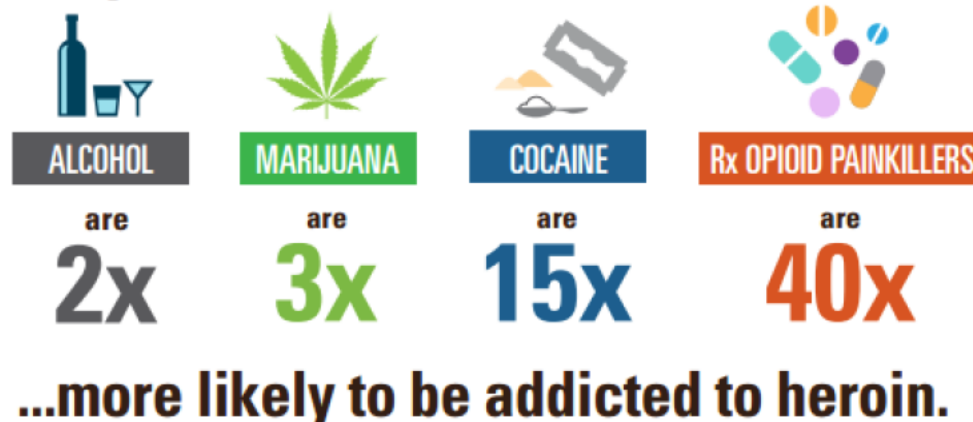
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

**2x**  
Heroin use more than doubled among young adults ages 18–25 in the past decade.

**9 in 10**  
More than 9 in 10 people who used heroin also used at least one other drug.

**45%**  
45% of people who used heroin were also addicted to prescription opioid painkillers.

## People who are addicted to...

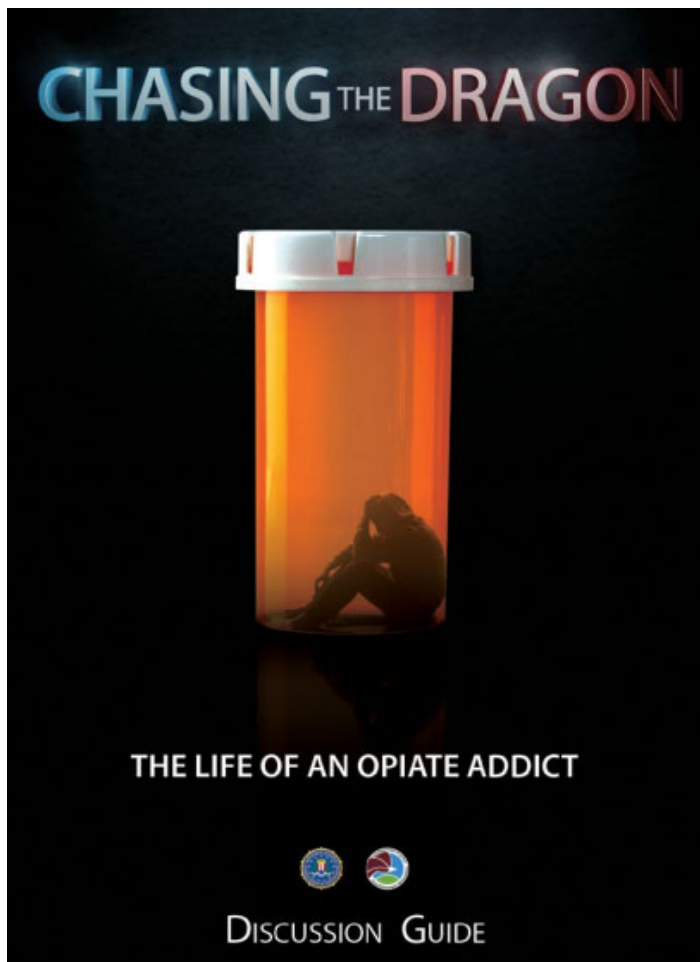


SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2011–2013.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vital Signs July 2015. *Today's Heroin Epidemic*. Retrieved February 10, 2016, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/pdf/2015-07-vitalsigns.pdf>

## Industry Updates | Chasing the Dragon

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*Chasing the Dragon* is a documentary film from DEA and FBI;

- ✓ Aimed at educating high school students & young adults of the dangers of addiction
- ✓ Message is deterrence since opioid addiction can take hold after first use

Source: FBI National Press Office. *FBI, DEA Release Documentary Film Addressing Heroin/Prescription Drug Abuse*. Retrieved February 10, 2016, from FBI: <https://www.fbi.gov/news/pressrel/press-releases/fbi-dea-release-documentary-film-addressing-heroin-prescription-drug-abuse>

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Scope of Problem

Industry Updates

## **Regulatory Responsibilities**

McKesson's CSMP

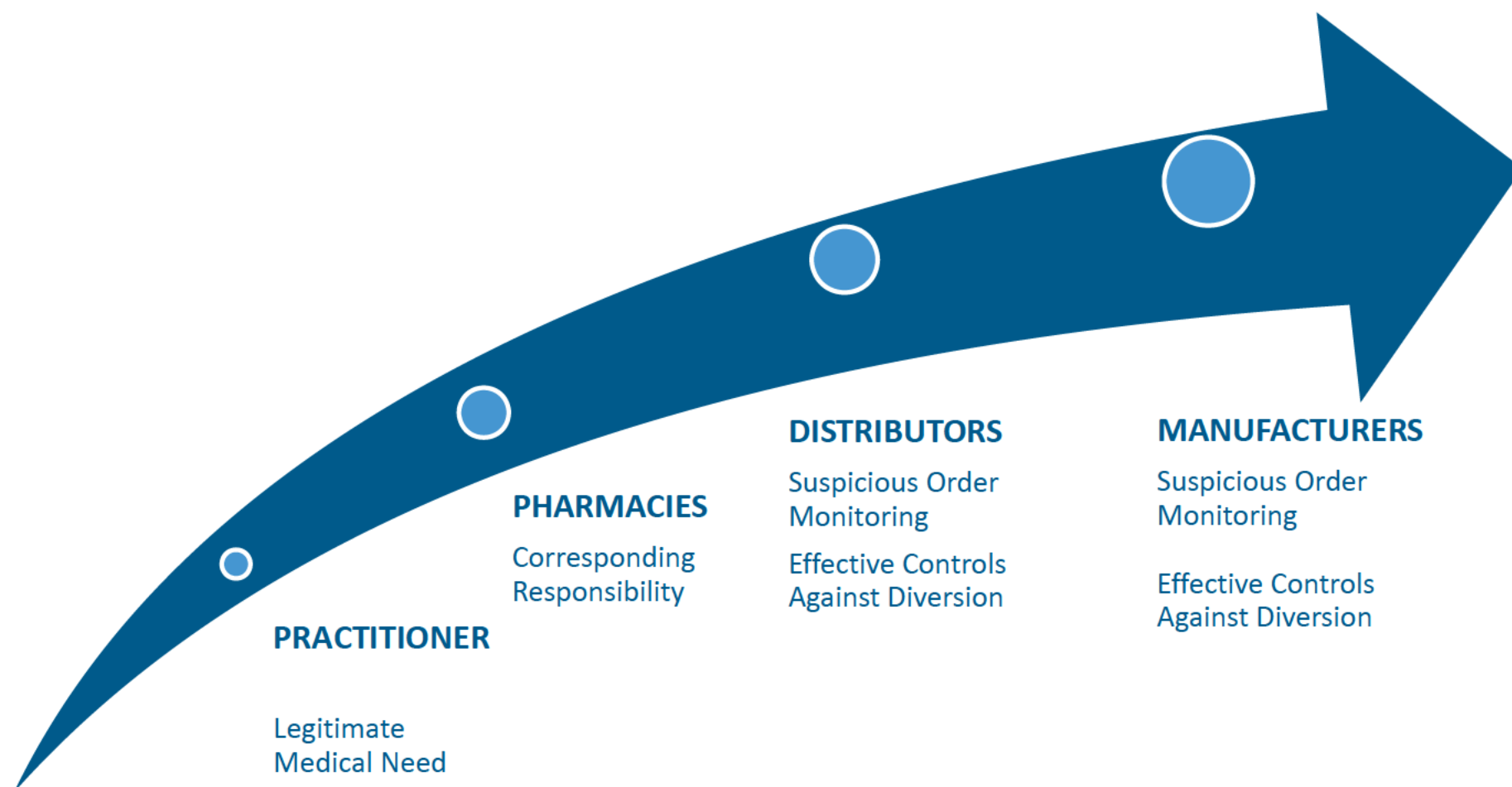
Discount Drug Mart Program Overview

Q & A | Open Discussion

## Regulations | The Supply Chain

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*Prescription drug abuse is a **national problem**, requiring an **industry-wide solution**.*





# CSA Checks & Balances | Practitioners

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*“A prescription for a controlled substance to be effective must be issued for a **legitimate medical purpose** by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of professional practice.” (21 CFR §1306.04(a))*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
**MMWR**  
 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report  
 Early Release / Vol. 65  
 March 15, 2016

**CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain — United States, 2016**

**CDC GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN**

Promoting Patient Care and Safety

THE US OPIOID OVERDOSE EPIDEMIC

The United States is in the midst of an epidemic of prescription opioid overdoses. The number of opioids prescribed and sold in the US quadrupled since 1999, but the overall amount reported by Americans hasn't changed. This epidemic is devastating American lives, and communities.

**40** More than 40 people die every day from overdoses involving prescription opioids.  
**165K** Since 1999, there have been over 165,000 deaths from overdoses related to prescription opioids.  
**4.3** 4.3 million doses of non-medical use opioids in the US.

**PRESCRIPTION OPIOIDS HAVE BENEFITS AND RISKS**

Many Americans suffer from chronic pain. These patients deserve safe and effective pain management. Prescription opioids can help manage some types of pain in the short term. However, we don't have enough information about the benefits of opioids long term, and we know that there are serious risks of opioid use disorder and overdose—particularly with high dosages and long-term use.

**249M** 249 million prescriptions for opioids were written for Americans in 2014.  
 enough prescriptions were written for every American adult to have a bottle of pills.

**GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN**

IMPROVING PRACTICE THROUGH RECOMMENDATIONS

CDC's Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain is intended to improve communication between providers and patients about the risks and benefits of opioid therapy for chronic pain, improve the safety and effectiveness of pain treatment, and reduce the risks associated with long-term opioid therapy, including opioid use disorder and overdose. The Guideline is not intended for patients who are in active cancer treatment, palliative care, or end-of-life care.

DETERMINING WHEN TO INITIATE OR CONTINUE OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN

1. Nonpharmacologic therapy and nonopioid pharmacologic therapy are preferred for chronic pain. Clinicians should consider opioid therapy only if expected benefits for both pain and function are anticipated to outweigh risks to the patient. If opioids are used, they should be combined with nonpharmacologic therapy and nonopioid pharmacologic therapy, as appropriate.
2. Before starting opioid therapy for chronic pain, clinicians should establish treatment goals with all patients, including realistic goals for pain and function, and should consider how opioid therapy will be discontinued if benefits do not outweigh risks. Clinicians should continue opioid therapy only if there is clinically meaningful improvement in pain and function that outweighs risks to patient safety.
3. Before starting and periodically during opioid therapy, clinicians should discuss with patients known risks and realistic benefits of opioid therapy and patient and clinician responsibilities for managing therapy.

CLINICAL SEMINARS

- Opioids are not first-line therapy for chronic pain.
- Establish and measure and function.
- Discuss benefits and availability of nonopioid patient.

**Checklist for prescribing opioids for chronic pain**

For primary care providers treating adults (18+) with chronic pain ≥3 months, excluding cancer, palliative, and end-of-life care

**CONSIDER**

**When CONSIDERING long-term opioid therapy**

- Set realistic goals for pain and function based on diagnosis (eg, walk around the block).
- Check that non-opioid therapies tried and optimized.
- Discuss benefits and risks (eg, addiction, overdose) with patient.
- Evaluate risk of harm or misuse.
  - Discuss risk factors with patient.
  - Check prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) data.
  - Check urine drug screen.
  - Set criteria for stopping or continuing opioids.
  - Assess baseline pain and function (eg, PEG scale).
  - Schedule initial reassessment within 1–4 weeks.
  - Prescribe short-acting opioids using lowest dosage on product labeling, match duration to scheduled reassessment.

**IF RENEWING without patient visit**

- Check that return visit is scheduled ≤3 months from last visit.

**When REASSESSING at return visit**

**Continue opioids only after confirming clinically meaningful improvements in pain and function without significant risks or harm.**

- Assess pain and function (eg, PEG); compare results to baseline.
- Evaluate risk of harm or misuse.
  - Observe patient for signs of overuse or overdose risk.
    - If yes, taper dose.
    - Check PDMP.
    - Check for opioid use disorder if indicated (eg, difficulty controlling use).
      - If yes, refer for treatment.
  - Check that non-opioid therapies optimized.
  - Determine whether to continue, adjust, taper, or stop opioids.
  - Calculate opioid dosage morphine milligram equivalent (MME).
    - If >50 MME/day total (>50 mg hydrocodone, >50 mg oxycodone), increase frequency of follow-up, consider offering naloxone.
    - Avoid >90 MME/day total (>90 mg hydrocodone, >60 mg oxycodone), or cautiously justify consider specialist referral.
  - Schedule reassessment at regular intervals (≥3 months).

**ASSESSING PAIN & FUNCTION USING PEG SCALE**

PEG score = average 3 individual question scores (0–10; improvement from baseline is primary meaning)

**1. What number from 0–10 best describes your pain in the past week?**

0 = “happy”; 10 = “worst you can imagine”

**2. What number from 0–10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your enjoyment of life?**

0 = “not at all”; 10 = “complete interference”

**3. What number from 0–10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your general activity?**

0 = “not at all”; 10 = “complete interference”

**USE DRUG TESTING** Check to confirm presence of prescribed substances and for undisclosed prescription drug or illicit substance use.

**Prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP):** Check for opioids or benzodiazepines from other sources.

**CONCURRENCE RISK FACTORS INCLUDE:**

  - Illicit drug use, prescription drug use for nonmedical reasons.
  - History of substance use disorder or overdose.
  - Mental health conditions (eg, depression, anxiety).
  - Sleep-disordered breathing.
  - Concurrent benzodiazepine use.

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

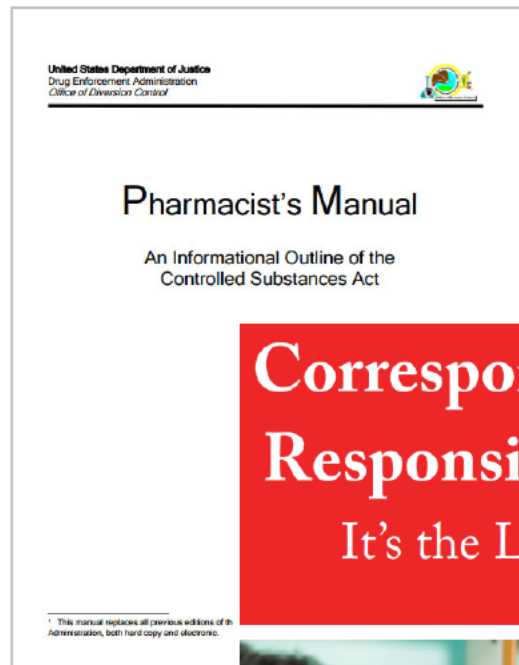
LEARN MORE: [www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing](http://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing)

March 2016

## CSA Checks & Balances | Pharmacists

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*“The responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner, but a **corresponding responsibility** rests with the **pharmacist** who fills the prescription.” (21 CFR § 1306.04(a))*



**Corresponding  
Responsibility**  
It's the Law.



### Pharmacists are the last line of defense to prevent abuse ?

Posted on June 5, 2015 by Pharmaciststeve

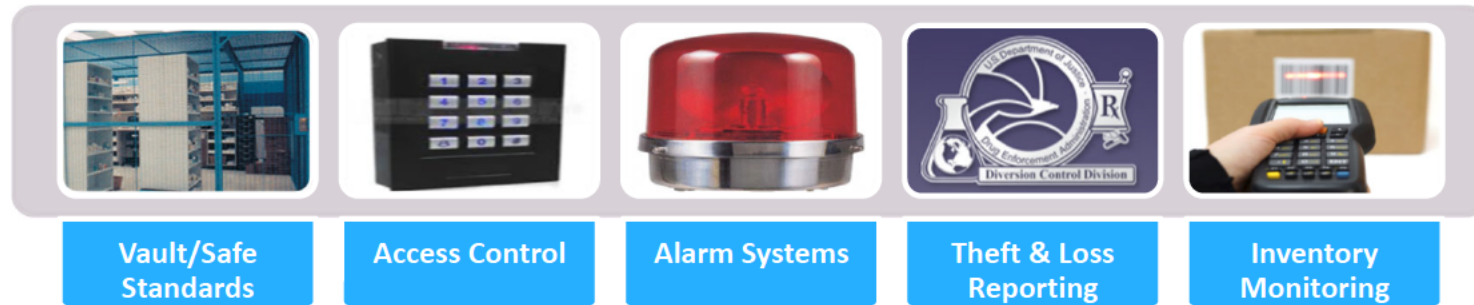


## CSA Checks & Balances | Distributors & Manufacturers

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*“Maintenance of **effective controls against diversion** of particular controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific, and industrial channels...” (21 U.S.C. §823/21 CFR §1301.71(a))*

### EXAMPLES



*“The registrant shall **design** and **operate** a system to disclose to the registrant **suspicious orders** of controlled substances. . . . Suspicious orders include orders of unusual **size**, orders deviating substantially from a normal **pattern**, and orders of unusual **frequency**.” (21 CFR §1301.74(b))*

# Agenda



Scope of Problem

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**McKesson's CSMP**

Discount Drug Mart Program Overview

Q & A | Open Discussion

## McKesson CSMP | Mission & Operating Principles

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U.S. Pharma Controlled Substance Monitoring Program

### *Mission Statement*

Our mission is to manage U.S. Pharma's Controlled Substance Monitoring Program as a nationwide regulatory compliance program that is informed by diversion trends and our customers. Through our program, we strive to strengthen the understanding of the prescription drug abuse epidemic across the industry with dialogue and collaboration.

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U.S. Pharma Controlled Substance Monitoring Program

### *Operating Principles*

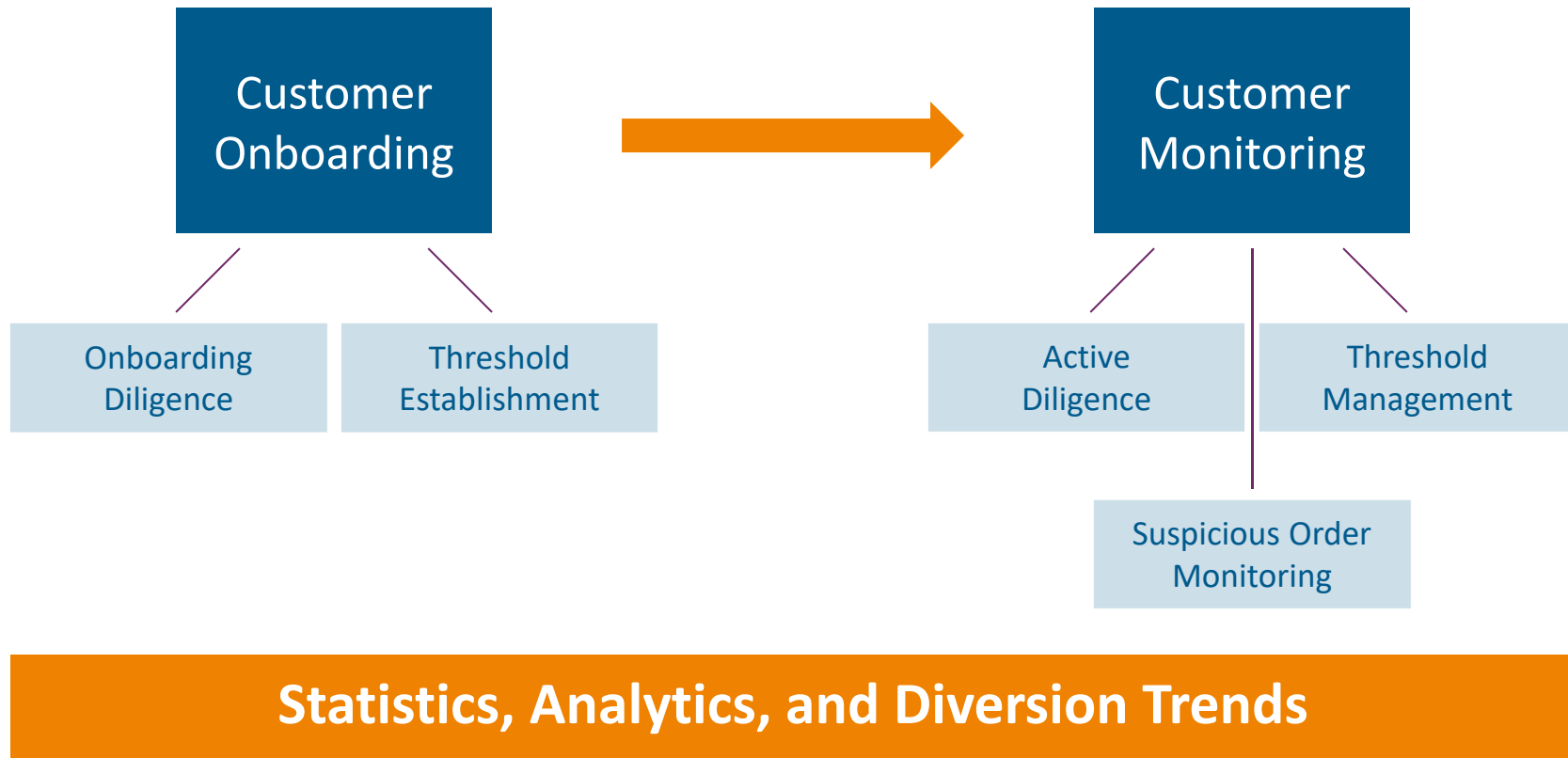
As we continue to design our program, we will adhere to the following operating principles:

- **Risk-based** — Comprehensively covers all controlled substances and all customers, while driving the greatest focus on those presenting a higher risk of diversion.
- **Uniform** — Generates consistent execution against nationwide standards and requirements.
- **Sustainable** — Achievable over the long term.
- **Contemporary** — Refreshed on an ongoing basis to address current diversion trends, while reflecting the legitimate business models of our customers as they evolve.
- **Defined** — Meets regulations as they are applicable to wholesalers. Other registered entities in the supply chain have their own independent responsibility to achieve compliance.

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## McKesson CSMP | Design/Framework

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## McKesson CSMP | RNA Team

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**Nate Hartle**  
Sr. Director  
*Minneapolis, MN*



**Michael Oriente**  
Director  
*Philadelphia, PA*



**Adam Palmer**  
Sr. Manager  
*Indianapolis, IN*



**Micheal Bishop**  
Manager  
*Las Colinas, TX*



**Adam Shepherd**  
Regulatory Assistant  
*Las Colinas, TX*

### Sr. Director Leadership Background:

- ✓ Retail Diversion
- ✓ Special Investigations
- ✓ Data, Analytics & Intelligence
- ✓ Industry Leadership

### Team Backgrounds / Skill Sets:

- ✓ Regulatory Affairs
- ✓ Retail Diversion Analytics & Investigations
- ✓ Internal Data & Systems
- ✓ Distribution Center Operations
- ✓ Retail National Account Experience
- ✓ Project Management
- ✓ Clinical Research Compliance

## McKesson CSMP | Diligence – “Know Our Customer”

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## McKesson CSMP | Onboarding & Monitoring

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### Onboarding

#### Chain Diligence:

- ✓ Pharmacy Operations
- ✓ CS Compliance Program & Policies
- ✓ Business Model / Processes
- ✓ Dispensing Data Review

#### Registrant Diligence:

- ✓ Licensure & Registration
- ✓ Questionnaires (If Applicable)
- ✓ Dispensing Data (If Applicable)

#### Threshold Establishment

### Monitoring

#### Ongoing Diligence:

- ✓ Event Triggered Reviews
- ✓ Data Analysis - Outlier Identification
- ✓ HQ Follow Up / Site Visits

#### Threshold Management (TCRs):

##### Business Justification

- ✓ Dispensing Data
- ✓ Independent Retail Specific
  - Recent Questionnaire (12M)
  - Personnel Information

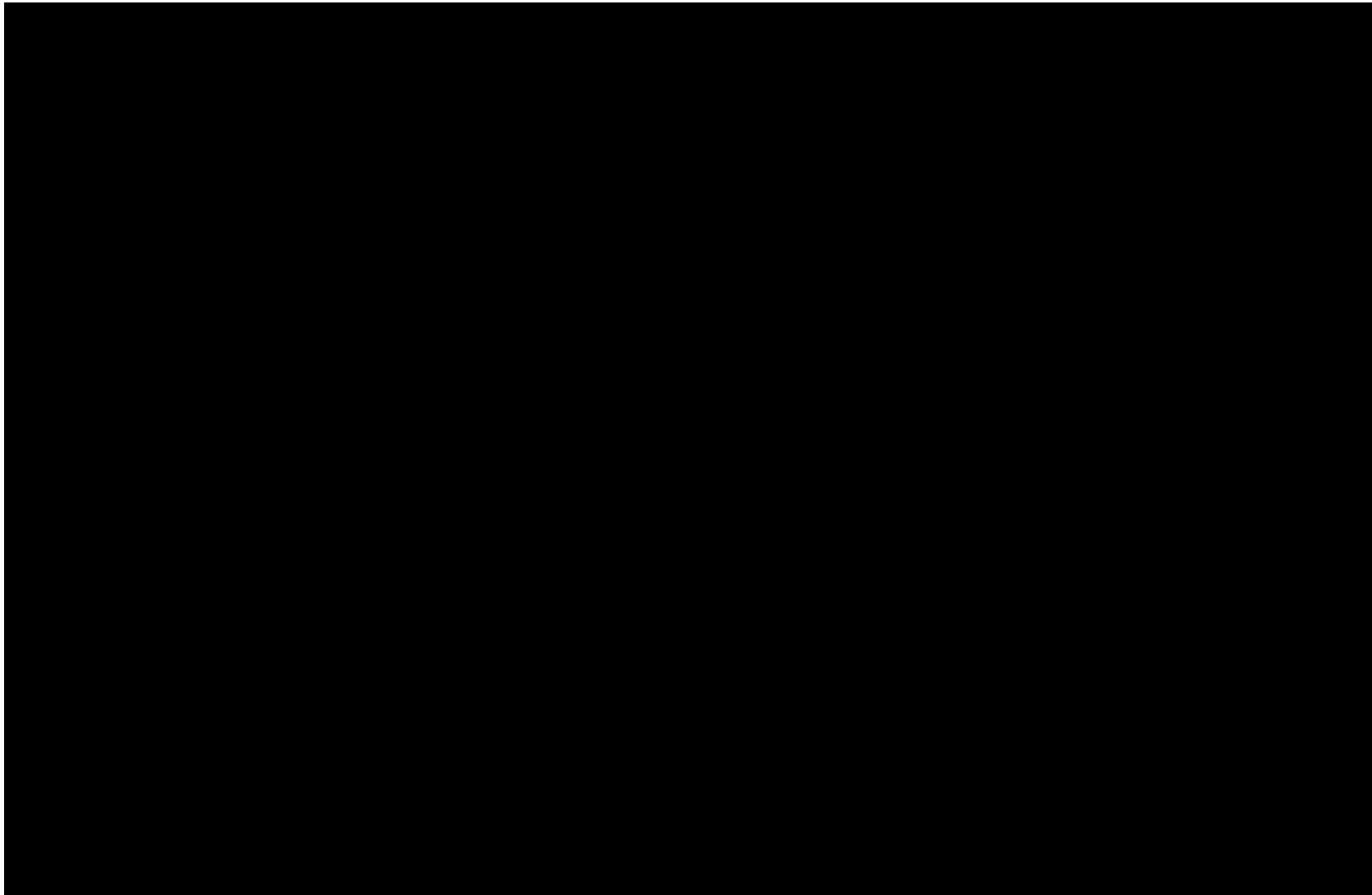
#### Suspicious Order Reporting

## Statistics, Analytics & Diversion Trends

## McKesson CSMP | Data & Analytics Example

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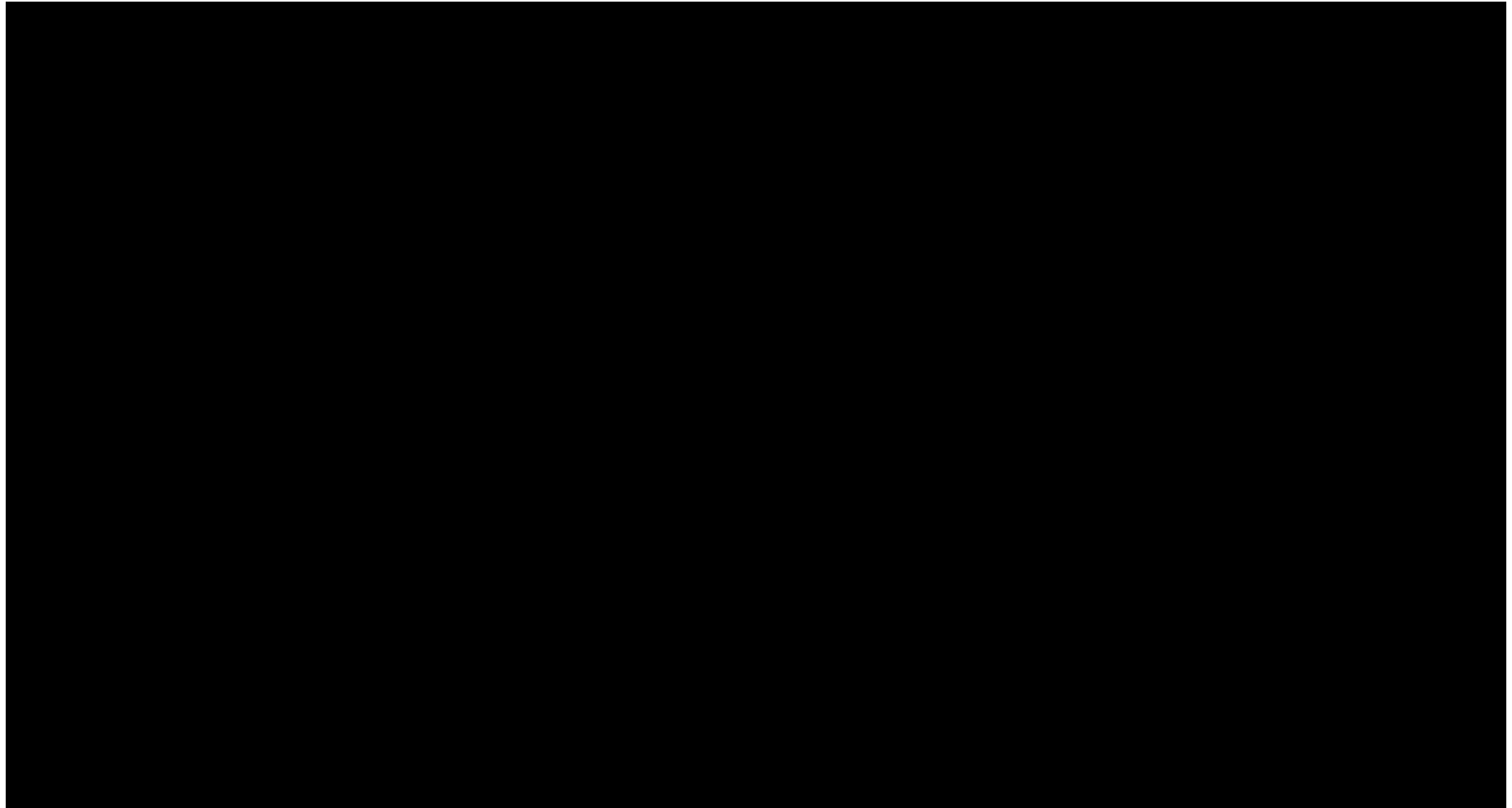
**McKESSON**



## McKesson CSMP | Data & Analytics Example

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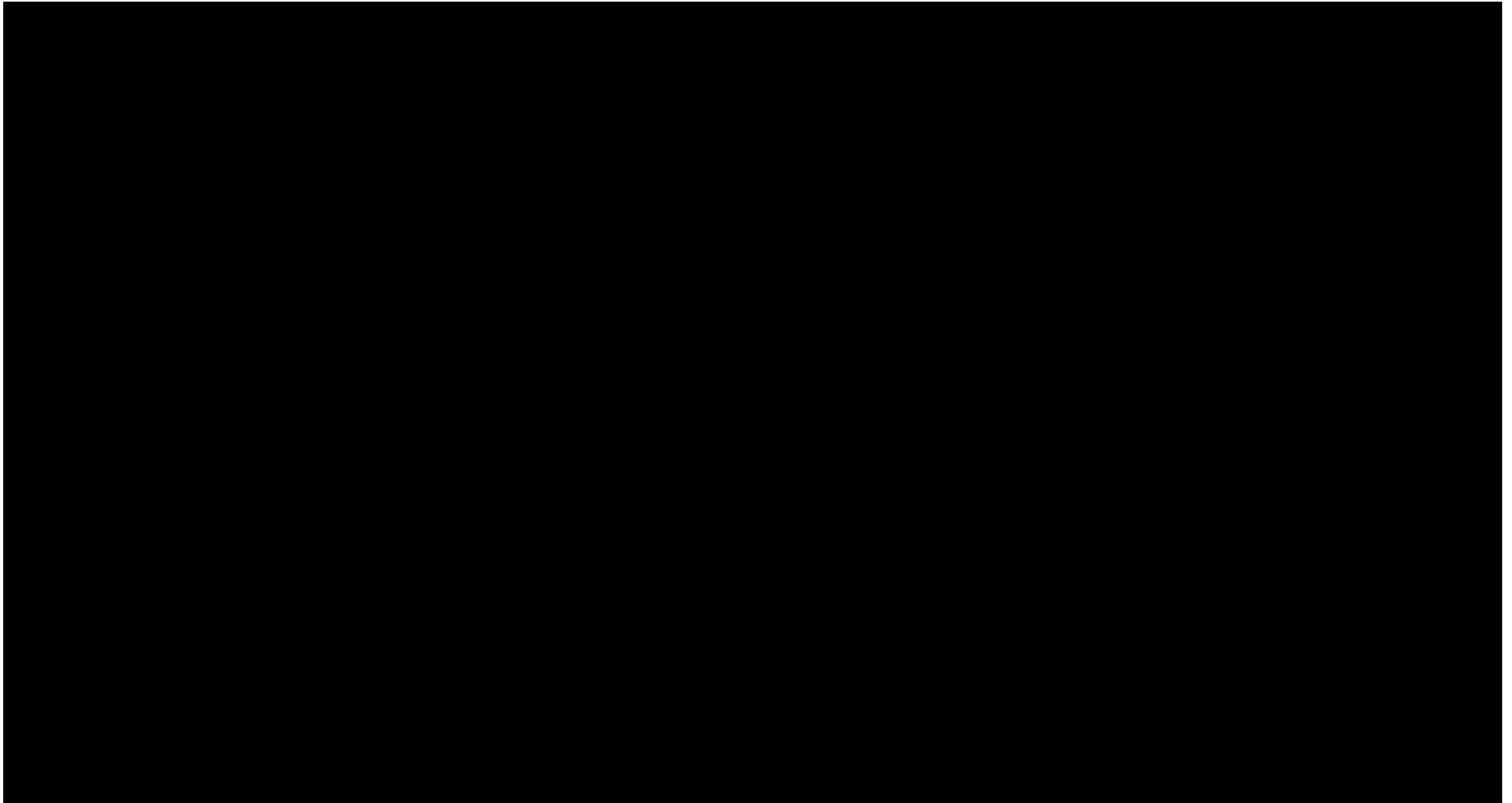
**McKESSON**



## McKesson CSMP | Data & Analytics Example

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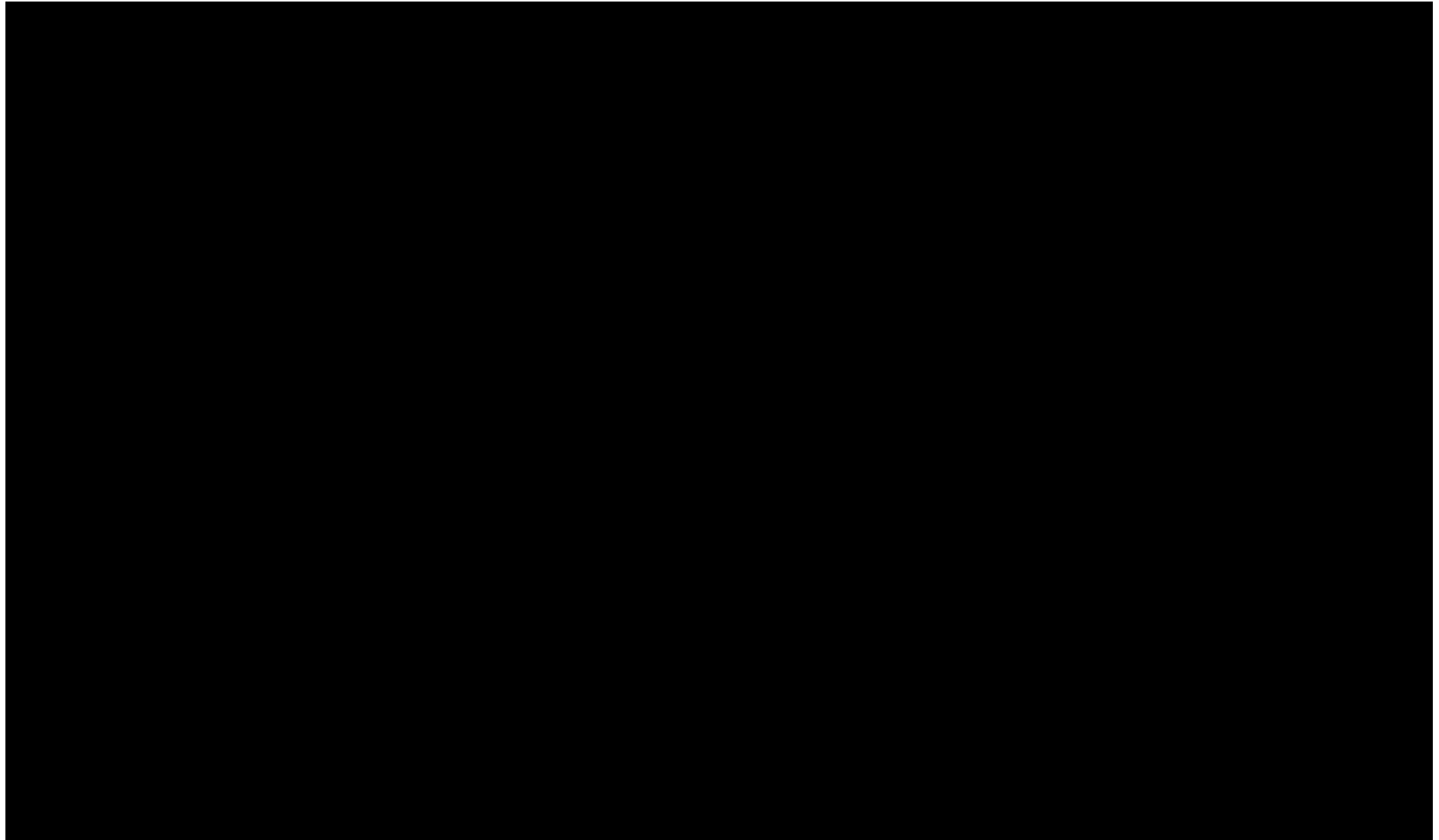
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## Dispensing Data Review | Chain Summary

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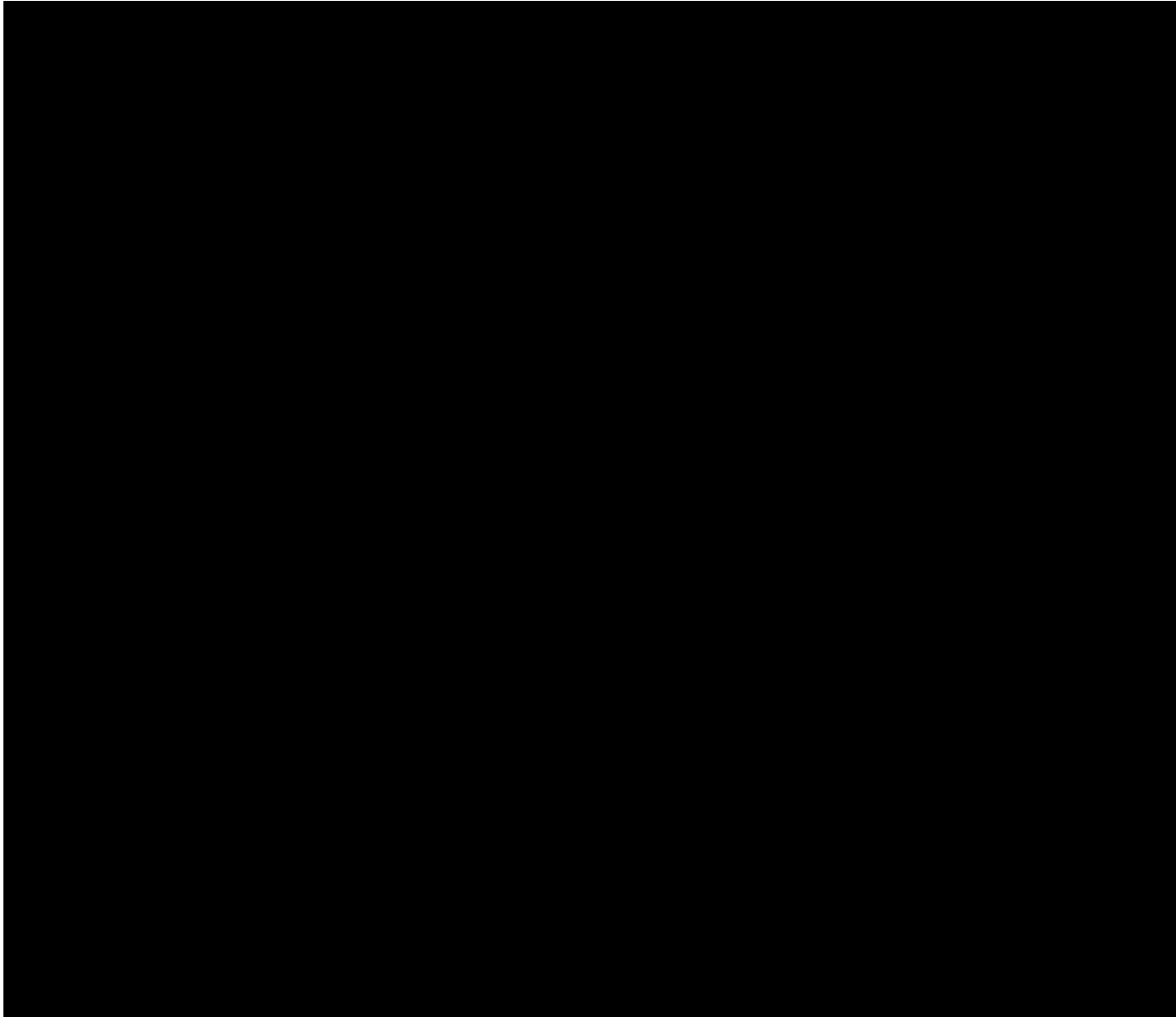
**McKESSON**



## Dispensing Data Review | Oxycodone Heat Map

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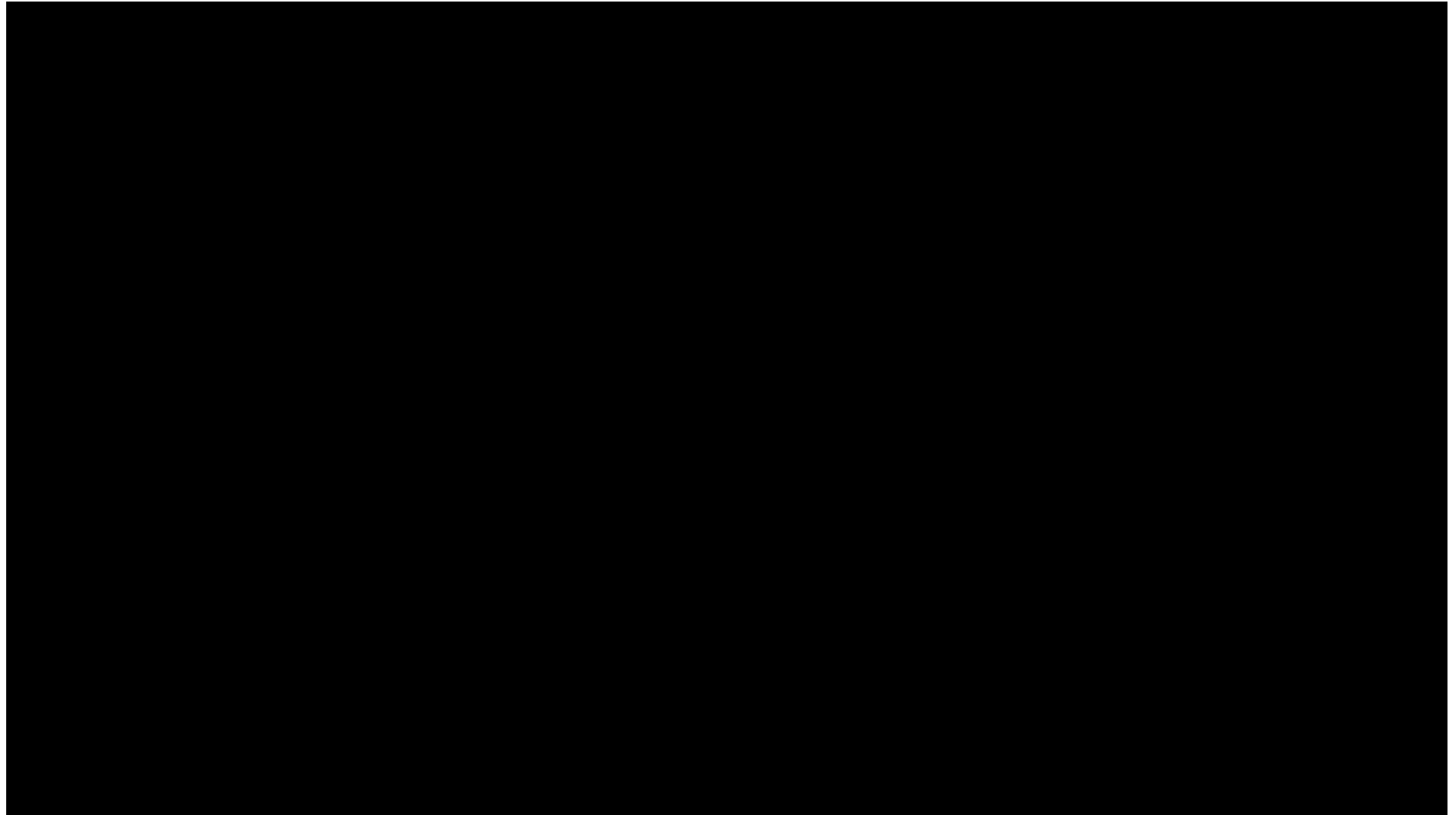
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## Dispensing Data Review | Top Dispensing Lists

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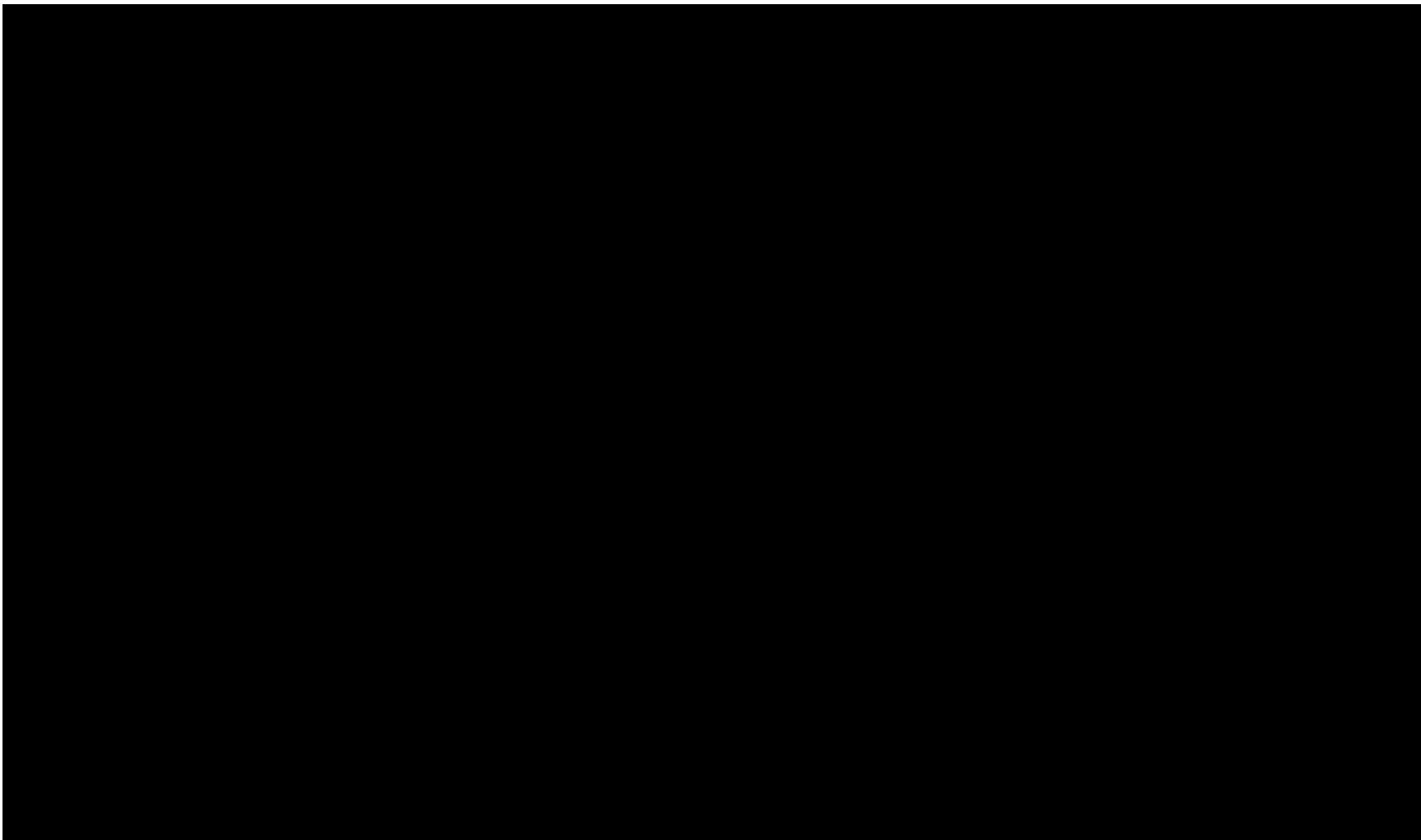
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## Dispensing Data Review | Individual Pharmacy

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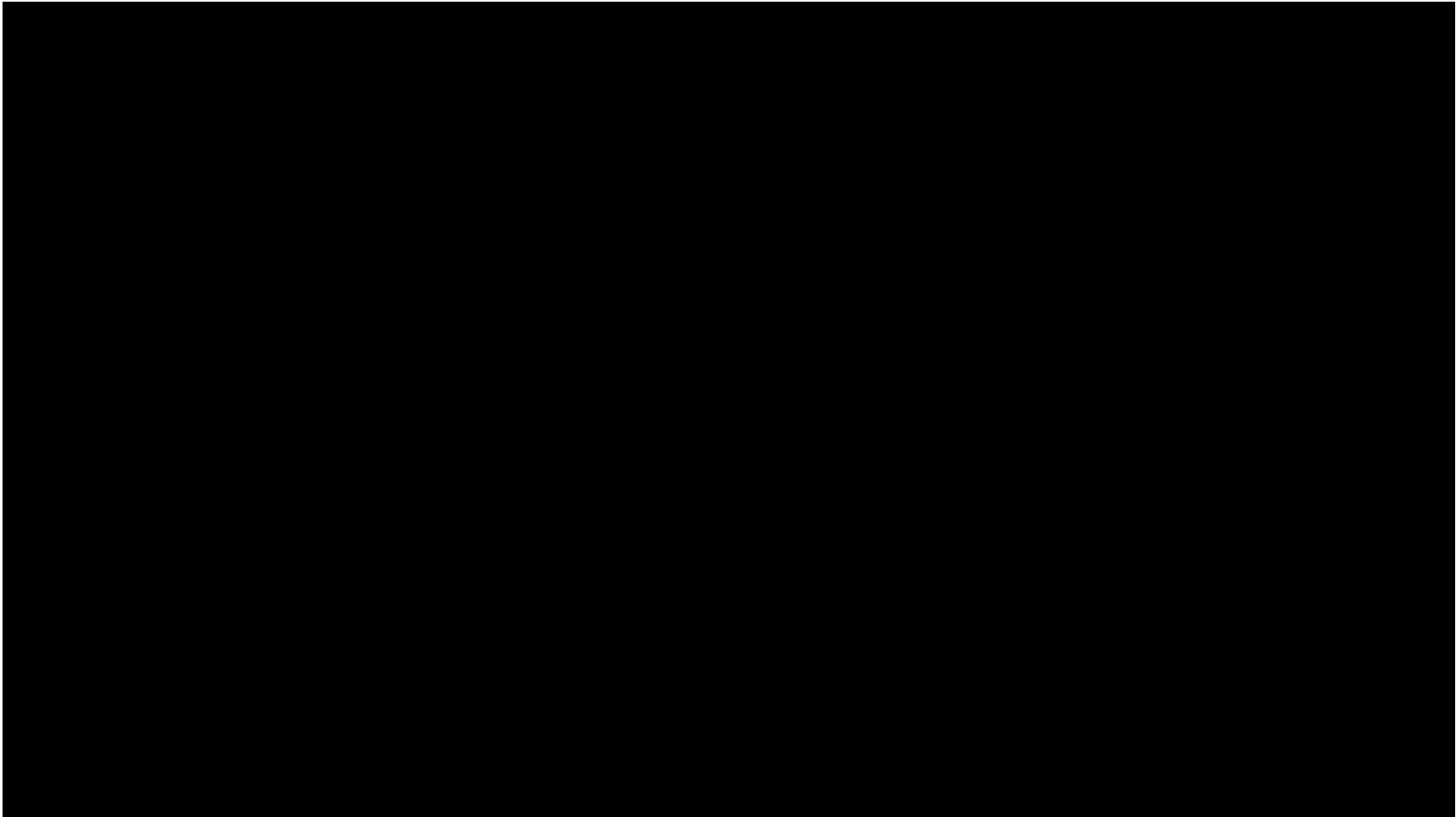




## Dispensing Data Review | Individual Pharmacy

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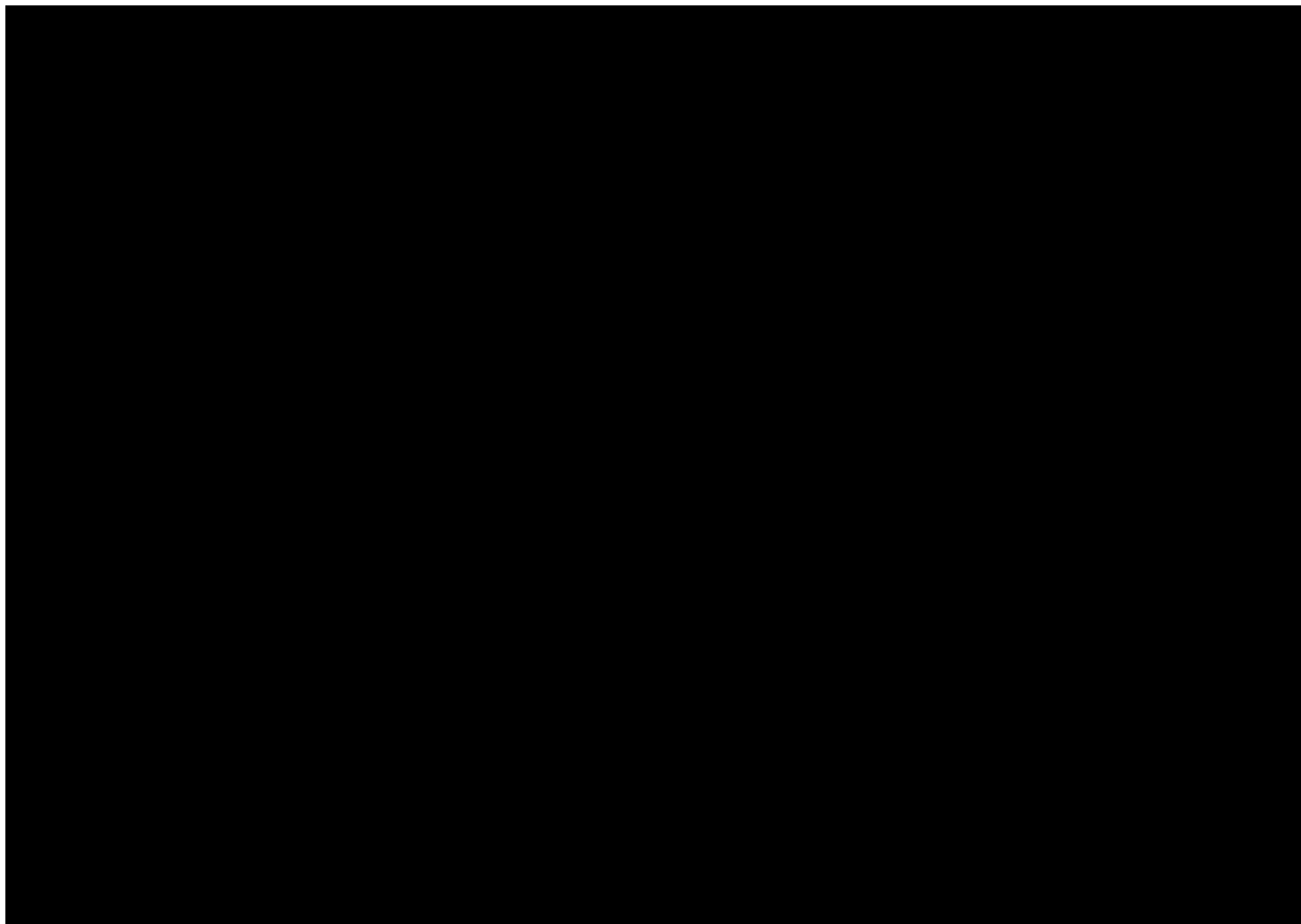
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## Dispensing Data Review | Individual Pharmacy

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# McKesson CSMP | Education & Awareness

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## Prescription Drug Abuse Landscape

### Current Drug Abuse Trends Overdose Mortality Rates per 100,000 People (2016)



\*This includes all drug deaths from prescription drugs, heroin, cocaine, etc.  
†Data for American Health-Prevention Drug Abuse: Strategies to Stop the Epidemic

### What Can You Do? Practical Tips

DEA registrants are **always** responsible for meeting their responsibility to determine that prescriptions are for legitimate medical purposes by practitioners acting in the usual course of practice. One way in which the pharmacist and pharmacy owner can practice is to better understand their controlled substance data to circumstantially determine if diversion may be occurring.

1. **Closely monitor the drugs of concern.** All controlled substances, with those in schedule II having a higher potential for abuse, are the more commonly diverted controlled substances: hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, oxycodone, alprazolam, etc.
2. **Know your pharmacy's ordering patterns.** What is your typical dose of each controlled substance? What is your typical dose prescription? Maintaining awareness will help you recognize

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## Red Flags

There are numerous "red flags" indicating possible prescription drug misuse, abuse and diversion. Some common red flags suggested by the DEA and certain state boards of pharmacy include:

### Pattern Prescribing

Pharmacists need to be particularly alert for prescriptions for the same drugs, quantities or diagnosis codes coming from the same doctor. Further, the use of rubber stamps is another key red flag.

### Antagonistic Drugs

Look for prescriptions written for antagonistic drugs (e.g., depressants and stimulants).

### Drug Cocktails

Flag and scrutinize prescriptions for drug cocktails (e.g., opioids with benzodiazepines and/or carisoprodol).

### Large Quantities

Look at the quantities. High doses and/or high quantities of drugs are often a key indicator of abuse.

### Doctor Patterns

Be on the lookout for doctors that write significantly more prescriptions compared to other doctors in your area.

### Beyond Specialty

Question prescriptions written by doctors for infirmaries not consistent with their area of specialty (e.g., dentist writing ADHD prescriptions).

### Geographic Flags

Notice geographic anomalies, such as prescriptions written by a local prescriber for out-of-state patients, or situations in which the pharmacy is not near the patient or the prescriber.

### Unlikely Coincidences

Situations such as customers with shared addresses presenting similar prescriptions from the same physician on the same day can also prove fraudulent.

### False Caregivers

Further, you will want to scrutinize customers presenting prescriptions for other people.

### Cash Payments

Customers paying cash may require additional scrutiny.

### Early Refills

Customers requesting early refills of controlled substances should be questioned and may require additional scrutiny.

### Suspicious Behavior

Look for signs of nervousness such as being overly talkative, agitated, emotionally volatile, evasive, etc.

### Signs of Forgery

Fraudulent or forged prescriptions can often be identified by the following characteristics:

- False contact information
- Misspellings
- Photocopies
- Alterations to prescriptions
- Different inks or handwriting
- Quantity, directions or dosages differ from usual medical usage
- No abbreviations used or non-standard abbreviations

national Automation benchmark in assessing stages of dosage units in DEA's 2012 ARCOS data.\*\*  
If something doesn't look right, ask the practitioner and use your board of pharmacy's website as a reputation as being a pharmacist and ensure that you

Medication	Dosage Units Annually
Hydrocodone	131,381
Oxycodone	75,584
Methadone	12,500
Morphine	11,788
Hydromorphone	5,903
Oxymorphone	2,190

controlled substances has pharmacies to be the last in working together with its

\*\*These numbers are not guidelines for appropriate dispensing. They are simply national averages derived from the DEA's ARCOS data. Diversion can occur in purchases below the DEA national averages.

"red flags" indicating possible prescription drug misuse. Some common red flags suggested by the DEA and certain state boards of pharmacy include:

Particularly alert for prescriptions for the same drugs, diagnosis codes coming from the same physician on the same day, the use of rubber stamps is another key red flag.

Look for prescriptions for depressants

Look for prescriptions for drug cocktails (e.g., opioids with benzodiazepines and/or carisoprodol).

Look for high doses and/or high quantities of drugs are often a key indicator of abuse.

Look for doctors that write significantly more prescriptions compared to other doctors in your area.

Look for prescriptions written by doctors for infirmaries not consistent with their area of specialty (e.g., dentist writing ADHD prescriptions).

Look for geographic anomalies, such as prescriptions written by a local prescriber for out-of-state patients, or situations in which the pharmacy is not near the patient or the prescriber.

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# Agenda



Scope of Problem

Industry Updates

Regulatory Responsibilities

McKesson's CSMP

## **Discount Drug Mart Program Overview**

Q & A | Open Discussion

## Controlled Substances | Discount Drug Mart CSMP

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### Discussion Topics:

- Overview of Pharmacy Business
- Regulatory/Compliance Structure
- Policies & Procedures
- Training & Education
- Analytics, Monitoring & Follow Up
- Known Outliers

# Q&A

